

THE INDEPENDENT.

FRIDAY, Sept. 1st, 1871.

Prohibition STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR, GIBSON T. STEWART, of Huron.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR, P. M. WEDDELL, of Montgomery.
FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, L. B. SILVER, of Columbia.
FOR SUPERVISOR, SAMUEL E. ADAMS, of Cuyahoga.
FOR TREASURER, THOMAS EVANS, Jr., of Delaware.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, J. W. STINCHCOMB, of Hocking.
FOR STATE COMMISSIONER OF COMMON SCHOOLS, DR. SOLOMON HOWARD, of Athens.
FOR CLERK OF SUPREME COURT, ARZA ALDERMAN, of Morgan.
FOR ADDITION OF STATE, W. B. CHADWICK, of Franklin.

PROHIBITION COUNTY TICKET.
For Representative, DAVID MUMMEY.
For Auditor, THOMAS HAMMOND.
For Clerk of the Court, JAMES A. NEBLEY.
For Sheriff, JAMES D. MARIS.
For Commissioner, ROBERT L. LUTTON.
For Informer, H. P. DEARBORN.
For Coroner, WILLIAM CUPPY.

Platform of the National Prohibition Convention, Sept. 2, 1869.

WHEREAS, Protection and allegiance are reciprocal duties, and every citizen who yields obedience to the just commands of his government is entitled to the full, complete and perfect protection of that government in the enjoyment of personal security, personal liberty, and private property; and WHEREAS, The traffic in intoxicating drinks greatly impairs the personal security and personal liberty of large masses of citizens, and renders private property insecure; and WHEREAS, The existing parties are hopelessly unwilling to adopt an adequate policy on this question, therefore we, in national convention assembled, as citizens of this free republic, sharing in the duties and responsibilities of its government, in the discharge of a solemn duty owe to our country and our race, unite in the following declaration of principles:

1. That while we acknowledge the patriotism and profound statesmanship of those patriots who laid broad and deep foundations of this government, securing at once the rights of the States severally and inseparable union by the Federal Constitution, we would not merely garnish the sepulchers of our republican fathers, but we do demand that the principles of liberty embodied in the Declaration of American Independence and our Federal Constitution be maintained.

2. That the traffic in intoxicating beverages is a dishonor to Christian civilization, inimical to the best interests of society, a political wrong of unequalled enormity, subversive of the ordinary objects of government, but capable of being regulated or restrained by any system of law; and that, by imperatively demanding for its suppression effective legal prohibition both by State and National Legislation.

3. That in view of this, and inasmuch as the existing political parties either oppose or ignore this great and paramount question, and absolutely refuse to do anything to suppress the traffic of the rum traffic, which is robbing the nation of its brightest intellects, destroying its material prosperity, and rapidly undermining its very foundations, we are driven by an imperative sense of duty to sever our connection with these political parties, and to organize ourselves into a National Prohibition Party, having for its primary object the entire suppression of the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

4. That while we adopt the name of the National Prohibition Party, we do not intend to limit our object, and while we denounce all repudiation of the public debt, and pledge fidelity to the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution, we deem it inexpedient to give prominence to other political issues.

5. That a Central Executive Committee of one from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia, be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to take such action as in their judgment will best promote the interests of the party.

Plain Speaking.

The Free Methodist believes in smoking church members out of the liquor business, especially members of its own church. In a late article, after alluding to the people of the business, it proceeded in the following bold and specific terms:

"Inquire-selling is fast becoming to be regarded by men of principle as a crime, and a disgrace to the traffic, those who engage in this traffic, those who are evil, and only evil, do by that act forfeit all claims to admission to respectable society. Rum-sellers want countenance and the church wants money. Hence, we see, in some instances, those whose business it is to damn their fellow-men, exerting a controlling influence in the church, whose professed object is to save men. In Rochester, N. Y., the most genteel, fashionable drug-selling establishment, the Osborne House, is owned by a prominent member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

"In Wilkesbarre, Penn., the leading hotel is owned by a leading communicant of the same denomination. We are not prepared to say in how many other places the same thing exists. In these Methodist drug-shops, without doubt, many a man, who would have shunned the low life, has been led down to a drunkard's grave and a drunkard's hell. The more vice that is clad in the garment of respectability, the more dangerous does it become. It ceases to be a wonder that the sons of devils, Methodist preachers in some cases become incubators of the same form, in the houses of the brethren, the terrible appetite that has proved the ruin of so many of the strong and the promising.

Beauvais have been scarce at all the watering places this year. It has been no common sight to see four women laying head of one man.

STEWART AT COLUMBUS.

Mass Meeting of the Prohibitionists.

The Ohio Statesman, of Monday, gives the following account of the Prohibition Mass Meeting held at Columbus on last Saturday:

"The Prohibition Mass Convention, at the City Hall, Saturday afternoon, was quite well attended. Mr. Charles O. Fields occupied the chair and stated the object of the meeting, and Mr. W. E. Oakley acted as Secretary.

Mr. J. A. Spencer, of Cleveland, had been announced as one of the speakers, but a letter was read from him explaining that other engagements prevented him from being present, and expressing sympathy with the Prohibition cause. This was followed by a speech from Major Stinchcombe, the candidate of the party for Attorney General.

Hon. Gibson T. Stewart, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, then addressed the meeting at considerable length, and quite impressively, the audience giving earnest attention. Mr. Stewart expressed his pleasure at meeting the friends of the temperance cause, and impressed upon his hearers that moral courage was what they wanted—whether they were many or few. He went back over the history of the State for several years, referred to the temperance cause when it was a very insignificant movement, and congratulated the audience on the fact that this was a progressive age. He related how the last Legislature under the control of the Whig party, although there was a majority in it sympathizing with the temperance people, was afraid to legislate in the interest of temperance, because the opposite party might use their action as an electioneering document to carry the next Legislature. Mr. Stewart spoke of the Main law agitation of 1854, and endorsed the law giving the right of action to recover any damages or injury inflicted by the liquor traffic. It is not confined to women and children only, although mainly for their benefit. It was passed in obedience to the prayer of the women of Ohio, and he could not think of a more touching occasion than that convention of women of Ohio meeting here and sending in their petitions imploring the Legislature to give them a law for their protection against the horrors of the liquor traffic.

Mr. Stewart said in conclusion: "We don't care what the political parties say—we are not fighting them; we are fighting the dram-shops. We will go ahead and dare them, we are gathering strength. This is the second year of the Prohibition party. Last year we cast twenty-five thousand votes in seven States. If we do our duty we can cast those twenty-five thousand votes here in Ohio. (Applause.)

And if we don't cast twenty-five thousand votes, we will cast a vote that will astonish all the great political parties, that now look with contempt upon our movement. Why, Prohibition is extending all over the State. A Convention is called for in almost every county in the State; there are very few counties that will not have their candidates in the field for Governor, and the progress of your country. I am satisfied that Franklin will do his whole duty.

The convention adjourned after deciding to hold a meeting to nominate a candidate for Senator from Franklin and Pickaway counties.

A GERMAN SABBATH.

BY REV. W. H. VANDER DOREN, D. D.

The celebrated John Foster somewhere remarks that he held there existed between man and God countless millions of races rising in successive gradation. He held that man formed the lowest of these grades, for he did not believe that a rational race could be created between man and brute.

The following scene was a sad illustration of the last remark. Looking out from our window on a certain Sabbath afternoon, we saw a cloth spread upon the grass under the shade of a tree. The table was placed on the cloth, chairs arranged, and the good things of earth were soon spread upon the table in silver dishes and cut-glass goblets. There were wine, sugars, beer, brandy, and various kinds of simple eatables.

The family and guests to the number of six or eight gathered round the table. They were a jolly, fat looking company, reminding one of the refrain of a childhood, "Old King Cole." The tea, they drank, they smoked in succession, without the troublesome delay of asking a blessing, even as short as Charles Lamb's famous "Grace before meat." After eating, drinking and smoking, they ate, drank and smoked again and again.

It was plain that the physical was gradually getting the mastery, and the intellectual gradually yielding to the power of frequent potations. By-and-by one head began to droop on the spacious Teutonic breast, as the sunflower droops towards the hour of setting sun. The long, loud talking began gradually to lessen, and another head began to recline on the breast. One by one yielded, until all were asleep; and the scene recalled a herd of well-fed oxen, after filling themselves; reposing amid their rich pastures.

To such a pass, blotting out the Sabbath, and bringing the soul of man. Instead of lifting up the soul, attiring it and spiritualizing it for the upper temple service, we see tens of thousands making the Lord's day a season for laying aside the symbols of humanity and rationality, and deliberately preparing, week after week, for assimilating the brute.

The insane infidel efforts put forth with so much energetic skill and malice, at Cincinnati and Chicago, to wipe out the Christian Sabbath, are fraught with perils which awaken the greatest fears for the future of our beloved country. —New York Observer.

How Temperance Men May Become a Power in the Land.

A writer in the Athens Messenger lays down means by which Temperance men may become a power in the land, as follows:

I would have you (Temperance men) become a power in the land. Do you ask how that is to be accomplished? I answer unhesitatingly, BY THE BALLOT; and in no other way! Oh, that will never do say you! It would help the Democrats. Or, if you happen to live in a Democratic precinct, you fear it will help the Republicans. Well, suppose it does; what of it? Is your attachment to a party stronger than your attachment to the cause of Temperance? If so, then you are an arrant hypocrite in donning the regalia of the "Sons of Good Templars," and are bearing false witness when you pretend to be Prohibitionists. Have you forgotten that we taught the four millions of liberated slaves that there is virtue and power in the ballot? That without the ballot they were powerless to defend themselves against the evil machinations of their more enlightened white brothers; but with it they might protect themselves at all times and in all places!

If it were true, that the ballot could be of such service to the colored man, (and no one doubts it) is it not also true that it may be made equally serviceable in the cause of temperance? Why, then, do less than thirty short years since an Abolitionist could not lecture in this place without being mobbed? and in those days Whigs and Democrats vied with each other in displaying the acrony of their aim in hitting Abolition speakers with rotten eggs; while to-day you see walking your streets with the proud tread of freemen, hundreds of colored citizens, who, at that time, were languishing in the chains of legalized slavery! Why this change? Was it not the power of the BALLOT that wrought this great reformation?

Look back to the organization of the old "Liberty party." They would not average ten voters in each county throughout the State for years after their organization. But, by determined perseverance, careless which of the other two parties might have the power, they gradually increased until finally they carried one or two counties in the northern counties, and thus found themselves in possession of the balance of power in the Legislature, with a United States Senator to elect. Then came the counting and coquetting of the other two great parties—the Whigs and Democrats during now with the Democracy, and then with the Whigs, until the demise of the old Whig party, when she married the son and heir and became the great Republican party; and to-day nearly a million of enfranchised slaves cast their ballots to keep her in power.

Is there any reason why the Prohibitionists shall not be equally successful, if they employ the same means? Let the Temperance men of to-day be as true to their cause as were the Abolitionists of the old Liberty party, and their triumph success in the end is just as certain.

Oh, No! "Lager Beer Ain't Intoxicating!"

Those of our citizens that are always contending that Lager Beer ain't intoxicating, and no harm can come of using it, will be interested in the following, relative to the explosion of the ferry-boat Westfield, at New York city recently, by which one hundred lives were lost:

"It is now well ascertained that lager beer drinking was the cause of the terrible Westfield disaster. Although the boiler was not defective, a drunken engineer had been carrying too much steam, exceeding the amount allowed by the Inspector. The testimony shows that the boats carried lager beer from the State Island breweries, and the empty casks on board were evidence that the lands had drank the beer. A witness stated that when he boarded the Westfield after the explosion, the first question was: 'Has there been any beer aboard?' and ascertained that there was! The engineer drinks it whenever he can get it, and ten years ago was dismissed from the situation for drinking. But what of it! Have his many friends thought of the 'liberty' of lager beer? What if hundreds of lives are suddenly sacrificed! Let us save our party!"

Pendleton Becomes a "New Departurist."

In his recent Loveland speech, Geo. H. Pendleton says:

"(The Democracy) will stand forth now, as it always has done, the champion of constitutional government. It will obey. It will enforce upon all others obedience to the constitution and all its amendments."

A YOUNG and newly-dedicated Justice of the Peace out in Illinois was recently called upon for the first time to marry a couple. He nervously looked through "Evil Man his Own Lawyer" and "Haines's Township Laws," but failed to find the desired form. The crowd grew impatient, and he told the couple to hold up their right hands. This done, he pronounced the following charge: "You and each of you do solemnly swear that in the cause now upon hearing you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and that you will love, honor, cherish and obey each other during the term of your natural lives, so help you God." Both answered solemnly, "I will," and the Justice charged them a dollar each, and pronounced them man and wife.

Pennsylvania Prohibition Party.

The State Convention at Harrisburg, week before last, was not largely attended, as doubtless was anticipated in taking the first step towards independent political action.

It probably was like the first (Creative) Convention held in Ohio. But the forty or more present were of the true grit, and at once proceeded to nominate candidates. Barr Spangler, of Lancaster, was nominated for Auditor General, and E. H. Wheeler, of Sharon, Mercer County, for Surveyor General. Excellent and decided resolutions were adopted, endorsing the National Platform, and exposing the duplicity of the old party leaders, and their subservency to the rum and beer interest.

Pennsylvania Prohibitionists are now on the right track—walking straight forward toward the drams-shop, and longer will he made the cat's paw of political organizations, which have no concern whatever about the rum traffic only as an agent for success at elections.

Let our friends of the Keystone State be not discouraged at "the day of small things." We have had trials in Ohio they must expect, but to-day are twenty times stronger in numbers and influence than we were one year and a half ago. "The good time is coming!"—Prohibition Era.

The Banner Raised—Enlisted for the War.

The Youngstown Courier, disgusted with the trucking of Republican managers to the whiskey and larger beer interest, and no longer willing to sacrifice temperance principles on the altar of Republican expediency, has raised the Prohibition State ticket at its head. In an editorial it says:

"Examination of the week took the Prohibition banner to the breeze. We can stand upon the National Prohibition Platform without our heads growing dizzy or our hearts faint.

There is no other course left us which we can conscientiously pursue. The Republicans of Mahoning county refused to put a temperance man in nomination for the State Legislature, and we fell back upon our reserved right, and not only refuse to place the nominee at the head of our columns, but instead of the Republican State ticket we hoist the Prohibition ticket.

We fear not our foes, who are legion. We are upon a rock they cannot split. We stand squarely upon the issue, and glory in the organization of an independent political party, whose fundamental principle is the prevention of crime, by setting to one side, and out of sight, one of the strongest temptations known to fallen man;—we mean the prohibition of the manufacture and traffic in intoxicating liquors.

The Administration Preferring Rebels to Union Soldiers.

From the Grand Army Journal, Washington, Aug. 26.

Look at one Department alone—the General Postoffice Department. Very recently, when certain vacancies in the clerical force of that Department were to be filled, seven honorably discharged soldiers of the United States army, who served the country faithfully during the war for the Union, appeared among other applicants for examination. Six of the seven passed the test of the examining board: one failed.

When the appointments were awarded, these six honorably discharged patriot soldiers, competent and worthy enough to be refused appointments, while a rebel soldier who boasts of four years service against the country, a rebel spy, a rebel surgeon, and a dyabolist who was once dismissed the civil service for his treasonable proclivities, were appointed. Here was a test case, and a square deal, and the men in power, who are against Union men, they were refused appointments, while a rebel soldier who boasts of four years service against the country, a rebel spy, a rebel surgeon, and a dyabolist who was once dismissed the civil service for his treasonable proclivities, were appointed.

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In the Sixth Auditor's Office is a rebel Major, and in the Pension Office is his mother. In the latter office the Government employs a rebel captain to assist in the work of paying the petty pensions which is awarded to minor desperadoes of the Republic. Is not the spectacle a remarkable one? Think of it, comrades and patriots!

Those things have grown too shameful to be endured in silence. The Grand Army of the Republic raises its powerful voice against them. Throwing itself across the track of the faithless officials who are running the country to disgrace and dishonor, the army commands "Halt!" And who be unto him who heeds not the warning.

The treasury building at Washington, the largest and most expensive granite building in America, cost \$5,799,990. This includes all the appropriations for any purpose since it commenced in the time of Jackson's Presidency. The Tammany managers in New York, according to the bills of Garvey, Ingersoll, Miller & Co., have spent over \$7,000,000—more than the whole cost of the treasury building—in fitting and furnishing their unfinished court house, which is only one sixth the size of the Treasury building. How many millions it has cost the city of New York will never be known, but items like the above are sufficiently alarming to the tax-payers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cochran, Bozman, & Co.,

SOUTH-WEST SIDE OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE, M'CONNELLSVILLE, O.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, & C. & C.

SPECIAL ATTENTION Given to the Farming Implement and Machinery Trade.

SOLE AGENTS

in this locality for the sale of the Celebrated

CHAMPION

Mowers & Reapers,

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MALTA BUSINESS CARDS.

Hardware! Stoves! Tinware! Farming Utensils!

GEORGE JANEWAY,

West side of Bell Street, Malta, Ohio, keeps a well selected assortment of

HARDWARE, TINWARE, STOVES AND STOVE TRIMMINGS, FARMING UTENSILS, AND INVITES ALL TO CALL ON HIM.

Special attention given to the trade in Stoves and Stove Trimmings. Agent for the sale of the celebrated "Clippers Mower & Reaper." Everything sold low for cash.

[April 21, 1871—ly.]

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Etc.

JOHN HALL,

Dry Goods Merchant, South-east corner of Front and Bell Sts., Malta, Ohio, has always on hand a complete stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c., &c.

New Goods received regularly, as a flourishing trade demands. Every thing sold at the lowest cash figure. Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

[April 21, 1871—ly.]

J. M. ROGERS. R. LUTTON. J. DAVIS.

J. M. ROGERS & CO.,

HARDWARE DEALERS,

Front St., near the Bridge, Malta, Ohio, keep constantly on hand

IRON, NAILS, GLASS, BUILDING MATERIAL, CUTLERY, &c.

All Orders Promptly Attended To!

[April 21, 1871—ly.]

ZANESVILLE BUSINESS CARDS.

W. H. RUTLEDGE. F. G. BAILEY.

Rutledge & Bailey,

Alter's Block, No. 56 Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio,

Have opened a complete Stock of Velvets, Body and Tapestry Brussels, Extra Superfine, Medium Super, Ingrain, Venetian, Dutch Wool, Coteaux, Hemp, and Rag Carpets. ALSO Wall Papers, Window shades, Matts, Rugs, Oil Cloths, &c. Agents for Marbleized Mantels. We invite the Public to call and examine our Stock.

[June 3, 1871.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS, &c.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of Granville Wood, deceased, late of Morgan County, Ohio.

Sept. 1st, 1871—Sw. W. C. WOOD.

NOTICE.

Tr. Root, of Iowa, is the State of Michigan, will take notice that David Mummer, of the county of Morgan, in the State of Ohio, died, on the 8th day of August, 1871, he left behind him in the County of Morgan, Ohio, within and for the county of Morgan, Ohio, against the said Tr. Root and the McCormick Carbon Oil Co., defendants, settling forth that said Root is incorporated under the law of Ohio; that it is indebted to the said Root in the sum of \$1,637.50 and interest thereon from May 1st, 1869; that said Root is insolvent and has no property within reach of any process of the Court; that said Root is a Stockholder therein, having twenty-one shares thereof in the said Carbon Oil Co., and is liable to the creditors of the said Company, and is liable to the creditors in the sum of his said stock; and praying judgment against said Root for said sum of \$1,637.50 and interest thereon from May 1st, 1869; and that an order of Attachment be issued and served on said Root, and that the same be taken as true and judgment rendered accordingly.

By E. M. STANLEY, J. A. HAY.

Sept. 1st, 1871—Sw.

Bargains! Bargains!